Nippon Times

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Yuri, Furushima Face War Trials For Atrocity Acts

Former Prison Camp Commanders Charged With Starving to Death U.S. Men

Stocky Kei Yuri, second Japanese to face a war crimes trial in Japan, on Friday was accused with the starving to death of Corporal James G. Pavlokos by the affidavits presented by the prosecution as the trials in Yokohama continued.

One affidavit presented on the second day of the trial testified that the body of Pavlokos, known as the "Mad Greek," shrank from 170 to 55 pounds. Another said that Pavlokos was given a beating lasting 15 to 20 minutes then confined in the guardhouse for 39 days until he died, getting no food for the last 14 days.

It was testified that the "Mad Greek" was accused of stealing food and selling it and was turned over to the Japanese by an American officer prisoner. In the previous day's session, the defense declared that court martial records (held at the camp) will show that the guards responsible for the death of Pavlokas were tried and punished.

Death Penalty Demanded

On the first day of the trial, the defendant, former commandant of the Omuta, Kyushu, prison camp, pleaded not guilty to the charges while prosecutor Major Joshua Davidaw demanded the death sentence.

The defense challenged the prosecution to produce live witnesses instead of affidavits but was overruled by the court.

When the court resumed trial Friday morning, the prosecution introduced one affidavit in connection with the death of Private Noah E. Heard, allegedly bayonetted to death on May 21, 1944, before American officer prisoners. Yuri is accused of ordering the guards to beat Heard.

The prosecution also indicated it would charge Yuri with responsibility for treatment of prisoners by the Mitsui Mining Company on the contention that as a camp commander Yuri is responsible for work, details and treatment of the men while working.

3rd Trial Begins

Simultaneously with the Yuri trial, a second commission headed by Navy Captain Beverly Coleman began hearing the case of Shotaro Furushima, former Japanese prison camp commander, charged with causing the starvation to death of one American prisoner and other brutalities.

The defendant pleaded innocence as the third atrocity war crimes trial began Friday. The plea was entered after the American military commission denied a defense motion to strike out the entire indictment contending that Japan is not bound by the Hague convention of 1907 or the Geneva conference of 1929 on the treatment of prisoners, and that the offenses occurred prior to the occupation of Japan, and, therefore, are not criminal offenses against the United States because they occurred under the Japanese law.

Furushima is specifically charged with causing the death of Private James S. Mann by starvation, with beatings of Pfc. Robert L. Robinson, and with confining Private Leroy Priest for 10 days during cold weather without clothes, resulting in the loss of nine of his toes.

TO OBSERVE GREEK POLLS

U.S., British, French Missions to Watch on the Spot

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 25.—More than 600 Americans will go into all parts of Greece shortly as election observers in a project believed unique in history. The size of the United States delegation and the exhaustive scope of the project were disclosed by informed government officials who asked to remain anonymous.

These officials said they knew of no parallel for the observation by invitation of one country's elections by citizens of another on such scale. Britain and France also have accepted the Greek invitation to send observers but Russia declined.

Henry F. Grady, former assistant secretary of state, will be the head of the United States mission. Under him will be five or six commissioners, including Major General Harry J. Malony, chosen by the War Department, which will colaborate with the State Department on the project.

The British will also send about 100 observation teams and the French about 40.

MacArthur's Occupation Policy Is Reviewed

Brigadier General Frayne Baker, SCAP Public Relations officer, in a statement released through PRO on Thursday summarized the steps taken by General Douglas MacArthur in carrying out the occupation.

The full text of General Baker's statement follows.

Took Away the Sword

The last evil roots of the Tenno system were pulled out and destroyed with the abolition of the State Shinto. The tentacles of feudalism have been gradually removed as directive after directive have pared one element after another from the old system. The initial step was taken when the War and Navy departments were blacked out and all arms, ammunitions and other forms of armament were ordered gathered in by the occupation forces. This first step was really the main one because that took away the sword which was the key to control.

The subsequent successive steps taken by the Supreme Commander were studied ones. These must be considered in sequence in order to get the full benefit of progressive psychology applied. The guiding light in the formation of the program and the overall objectives were the terms of the Potsdam Agreement, the modified specific terms of surrender offered to the Japanese government and the final conditions of surrender signed on the battleship Missouri.

Destroying the whip-hand control of the Empire's police force and the removal of the seeing eye of the police box on the corner coupled with the cancellation of thought control was another far-reaching operation.

To secure any benefits from the removal of the sword it was necessary in the early phase of occupation to accord Free Speech, Free Religion, Free Press, Free Assembly and Free Petition. The establishment of these bases for new government early, created a favorable reaction to the occupation program and made the people conscious of the aims of the Supreme Commander. This consciousness has grown so that the mass of people now want to get along on the new life.

Would Cause Confusion

The final form the reorganized society would take was all in the original plan, but to have tossed all of the changes—they are so revolutionary—into the lap of the government at one time would have caused such utter confusion and chaos that the full benefits never could have been achieved. It was during this formulative and preliminary period that outsiders thought the peace was being made soft for the Japanese. By intergrating the changes ordered step by step it has been possible for the government to partially digest one new order of life before another came along.

Progressively free enterprise, control of currency, social security, agrarian reform, the right of labor to bargain collectively and fair distribution of food stocks are provided for and have taken the people out from under the vertical control of the spider web of the military,—all these elements of controlled life made up the bulk of power control of the Tenno system.

The military pension system and the distribution of war profits were powerful weapons of the ruling group. Methods of collecting and levying taxes were so manipulated and used that the major portion of Japan's people were always engaged in a struggle for existence—struggle to support the overlords now in jail.

There had never been an opportunity for free enterprise in that condition and man's thinking was confined to his own family group—with his concern in his struggle for existence. He had to fight to keep others down. The sword never let him change his conditions. Brotherhood and fraternity as we know it would destroy the foundations of the system. Therefore the "little" man was trained to think only of himself—to worship his ancestors—and slave for his country even unto death.

Judical reform took away the influence of the sword in the halls of justice. This was important because non-believers had always felt the edge of the sword as it controlled their courts.

All of the foregoing controls, now removed or destroyed, when exercised through the feudal bureaus combined to constitute the Tenno system. With their removal the system will be destroyed and wiped out of existence.

The project now before the Japanese therefore is to found a government on horizontal planes in place of the vertical lines previously known. It is a major operation which must be guided and closely supervised.

Turks Said Prepared To Fight to the End

Will Resist Territorial Claims Till 'Doomsday', Ankara Radio Commentator Says

Kyodo-USIS

LONDON, December 27.—UP quoted broadcasts from Turkey as reiterating that Turkey would resist any Russian attempts to gain Turkish territory.

One Radio Ankara commentator was reported as saying Turkey would "fight to the last Turk and doomsday."

Blasts Georgian Demand

Kyodo-AP

ISTANBUL, December 26.—The semi-official news agency Anatolia said today that "for one inch of Turkish territory all Turkey is ready to throw itself into the fire" and branded as "crazy" a recent Georgian demand prominently displayed in the Soviet press that Russia annex the strategic 180-mile stretch of Black Sea coast.

Anatolia's declaration apparently reflected local sentiment growing out of an opinion expressed recently by the Istanbul conservative newspaper Tasvir which said "Turkey will answer no to all territorial demands and if she is told that there will be war she will answer 'all right, we'll fight.'"

The territorial demand was published in the form of a letter from the intellectuals of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and appeared in the Moscow press just before the start of the Big Three Foreign Ministers Conference.

The area reaching 180 miles southwest of the Russian oil part of Batum to Giresun and inland as deep as 75 miles was defined as "our ancient land taken by Turkey" by the writers.

TO MAKE TOUR OF INDIA

British Parliamentarians to Arrive In New Delhi January 5

A British Parliamentary delegation to India will arrive in New Delhi on January 5, says BBC. The delegation will stay in New Delhi for a week before setting out to visit various parts of India. The members will then meet in New Delhi again on February 1.

BBC also stated that 100,000 Muslims in Calcutta have been taking part in a great demonstration to celebrate their successes in the Central Legislative elections. All traffic was completely paralyzed.

Christison, Sjahrir Confer

Lieutenant General Christison, the British commander in the Netherlands East Indies, conferred Thursday with Dr. Sjahrir, premier of the self-styled Indonesian Republic government, BBC reported. After the meeting, Dr. Sjahrir called his cabinet together to discuss the proposals made by General Christison. A Batavia report said that the Premier will probably meet the British General again the next day.

Greeks Won't Approve Reparations Agreement; Allotment Too Meager

Greek Foreign Minister Sophianopoulos issued a statement to correspondents on Thursday that his Government will refuse to sign the reparations agreement recently concluded in Paris, according to BBC. The Foreign Minister amplified his statement by explaining that the Greek Government cannot agree with the plan worked out by the reparations conference since the quota allotted to Greece is much smaller than expectations.

Bretton Woods Plan Approved by France

Also Ratifies U.S. Loan—Steps Are Held Urgent for Economic Progress

The French National Assembly has unanimously approved the Bretton Woods agreement, and along with it, the loan of $350,000,000 from the United States Export-Import Bank, BBC said Thursday. The Assembly has also agreed by 506 votes to 44 for the devaluation of the franc. General DeGaulle told the Assembly that these steps were necessary for the French economic progress.

A Reuters message from Washington, the broadcast added, said that talks are expected in the United States capital in the near future between France and the United States following the devaluation of the franc. The correspondent said it is believed that the negotiations would end in a comprehensive financial agreement on the lines of the pact recently concluded between Britain and the United States.

The Paris Radio reported that the French Cabinet will discuss on Friday the introduction of bread rationing, BBC added. It stated that France is fighting a battle for food against great odds. Not only has this year's harvest been poor, but there is a shortage of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers which will make it difficult again next year.

An assistant to the French Minister of Agriculture has stated that the bread situation is seriously threatened. Her wheat crop has yielded little more than half the amount needed to maintain consumption. As for potatoes, only 40 percent of normal production has been achieved.

Wang Keh-Ming Dies

Dr. Wang Keh-ming, former chairman of the North China Political Council, died at 5 p.m. on December 23 in prison, according to a Chungking broadcast on Wednesday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Friday. Fine with northwesterly winds.

China Reds Present Formal Peace Offer

3-Point Written Proposal for Truce Delivered at Meeting In Chungking

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 27.—The Communists announced today that they had presented a formal written proposal to the Government for an unconditional truce on all fronts.

The proposal was delivered in a two-hour meeting with three government representatives. This was the first meeting since November 17.

The Communists said that they proposed: (1)—unconditional cease fire orders; (2)—the settling peacefully of all problems related to the civil war; and (3)—the sending of inter-party non-partisan groups to observe the various fronts.

Marshall Optimistic

Dean Acheson, acting U.S. Secretary of State, told newsmen at Washington that General George Marshall, special envoy to China, thinks that the situation in China is encouraging according to the first report received from Marshall, a Chungking broadcast said.

Acheson made this statement in response to a question whether the State Department has been informed of what Marshall is doing. The State Secretary also revealed that the General is having conversations with both the Kuomintang and Communist leaders. A London broadcast said that he is interviewing also with British representatives.

Meets Red Leader

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 27.—General George C. Marshall, United States envoy to China, entertained General Chou En-lai, deputy chief of the Chinese Communist party and leader of the delegation to the forthcoming peace parleys, for the second time today.

Use of U.S. Troops Urged

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 26.—Leaders of the Democratic League, the third largest political group in China, today called on General George C. Marshall, United States Ambassador to China, and presented their views on the current situation.

It was Marshall's first meeting with the leaders of the league which was activated in 1941 with the merger of six minor political factions.

Professor Chang Si-man, one of the leaders of the league, sent a letter to General Marshall urging the use of American troops to see that the conditions of any truce be observed. It suggested they accompany Chinese supervisors to the different fronts. It also urged Marshall to help the "democratic fighters" within Kuomintang to achieve an agreement with the Communists.

Earlier in the day, Marshall received General Yu Ta-wei, Vice-Minister of War.

Big-3 Meet Agrees On Various Issues; Details Are Bared

Japan, China, A-Bomb and Korea Occupy Key Spots In Agreement

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 28.—Japan, China, the atom bomb and Korea occupied key spots in the tri-power foreign ministers agreement reached at Moscow.

It was announced today that the three ministers official agreed:

1. To establish all members in the Far Eastern commission replacing the present advisory body and create a four member Allied council for Japan.

2. They reached "complete accord as to the desirability of the withdrawal of Soviet and American forces from China at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities."

3. The ministers are "in agreement as to the need for a unified and democratic China under the national government for broad participation by democratic elements in all branches of the national government, and for the cessation of civil strife."

4. They proposed to establish a commission to control atomic energy "to the extent necessary to ensure its use for peaceful purposes."

5. The Soviet and American commands in Korea will confer within two weeks and a joint commission representing the commands will assist in establishing a "provisional Korean democratic government."

6. They announced conditions under which the United States and Great Britain would recognize Rumania and Bulgaria.

The announcement recommended that the United Nations general assembly at its January meeting adopt a resolution establishing an atomic commission consisting of countries making up the security council and Canada, not a member of the council.

China, France and Canada were invited to co-sponsor the resolution.

The Far Eastern commission would be composed of Russia, Britain, United States, China, France, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippines.

On request of any member the commission would review any active General MacArthur issued. The United States government would be charged with preparing the directives in accordance with the commission's decisions and relaying them to MacArthur.

The agreement provided the United States may issue interim directives pending interim directives pending commission action whenever urgent matters arose.

Directives dealing with fundamental changes in the Japanese constitutional structure or government must be issued only after consultation with the commission. The commission will not make recommendations on military operations or territorial adjustment.

The agreement also included the previously reported peace treaty arrangements.

The communique continued textually:

Part 2—A Far Eastern Commission and Allied Council for Japan.

A Far Eastern commission agreement was reached with the concurrence of China for the establishment of a Far Eastern commission to take the place of the Far Eastern Advisary commission. Terms of reference for the Far Eastern commission are as follows:

1. Establishment of a Far Eastern commission hereby established composed of representatives of the USSR, United Kingdom, United States, China, France, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippine commonwealth.

2 Functions:

(a) Function of the Far Eastern commission shall be 1) to formulate policies, principles and standards in conformity with which the fullfilment by Japan of its obligations under the terms of the surrender may be accomplished. 2) to review on the request of any member any directive issued to the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers or any action taken by SCAP involving policy decisions within the jurisdiction of the commission. 3) To consider such other matters as may be assigned to it by agreement among the participating governments reached in accordance with voting procedure provided for in article five, section two hereunder.

(b) The commission shall not make recommendations with regard to the conduct of military operations nor with regard to territorial adjustments.

(c) The commission in its activities will proceed from the fact that there has been formed an Allied council for Japan and will respect existing control machinery in Japan, including the chain of command from the United States government to the supreme command of occupation forces.

3. Functions of the United States government: The United States government shall prepare directives in accordance with policy decisions of the commission and shall transmit them to the supreme commander through the appropriate United States government agency. The supreme commander shall be charged with the implementation of the directives which express policy decisions of the commission.

If the commission decides any directive or action reviewed in accordance with article 2a, 2 should be modified and its decision shall be regarded as a policy decision.

The United States government may issue interim directives to the supreme commander pending action by the commission whenever urgent matters arise not covered by policies already formulated by the commission; provided that any directive dealing with the change in the Japanese government as a whole will be issued only following consultation and following attainment of agreement in the far Eastern Commission.

All directives issued shall be filed with the commission.

(To Be Continued)

4-WAY CONTROL COUNCIL FOR JAPAN DECIDED BY CONFEREES AT MOSCOW

U.S., Russia, Britain, China Represented—MacArthur In Supreme Charge

The Big-3 Foreign Ministers have agreed to establish a four-power control council for Japan, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Friday, quoting Washington sources. A communique to be issued simultaneously from Washington, London and Moscow will announce such a control, under which the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China would be represented.

According to the report, the control council will have headquarters in Tokyo and will carry out the policy recommendations of the Far Eastern Commission. At the present time, the members of the commission are en route to Japan.

Thus far, Russia has refused to participate in the commission. However, it is said that Russia will now come in, thus increasing to 11 the number of nations participating in deliberation.

Just how far and to what extent the four-power council for Japan would affect the administrative power of General MacArthur was not quite immediately made known or explained. However, General MacArthur will remain as Supreme Allied Commander under the council.

Agreement Said Reached

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 27.—An official communique said today that the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers agreed to establish an 11-member Far Eastern Commission and a four member Allied Council for Japan.

No Word From Russia

The Soviet Union is still uncommunicative regarding her participation in the Far Eastern Commission but Acting Secretary of State Acheson intimated on Thursday that her future role in the control of Japan may have been drafted at the Big-3 meeting in Moscow, according to a Chungking broadcast on Friday.

Conference Ends Thursday

The conference closed early Thursday morning after a final session lasting more than 10 hours.

Byrnes took off from Moscow airfield shortly after making this statement.

He told reporters that the communique summarizing the achievements of the 11-day conference between Secretary of State Byrnes, Foreign Minister Bevin and Foreign Commissar Molotov will be issued simultaneously in Washington, Moscow and London.

Said Byrnes, "There was no agreement on any subject which will not be covered in the communique. He added however that the three Foreign Ministers had discussed a number of other matters, and by their exchange of views, they have clarified subjects for the three Governments so that it will be easier in the future to obtain agreeable results.

Byrnes said that problems concerning France had not been discussed. He added that the next meeting of the three Foreign Ministers would be held in Washington.

China Bares Concurrence

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 27.—China today officially announced its concurrence to the agreement for the procedure for peace treaties reached at the Big Three Conference in Moscow.

France Awaits Communique

A French Foreign Office spokesman declared on Thursday that "the French rely to the three-Power invitation to endorse the Moscow conference proposal for peace treaty procedures will probably be approved by the cabinet tomorrow," according to a BBC broadcast.

The French Government is awaiting the announcement of the communique by the three capitals before putting the final touches to the plan, the spokesman said. But it is understood that the French reply will be sent to Washington, London, and Moscow before the end of the year, he added.

Bevin Is Returning

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, is expected to return to London before the end of the week, says a BBC broadcast.

It was also revealed that the first Russian newspaper comment on the Foreign Ministers conference was published on Thursday in Bolshevik, which said, "The new agreements inflicted a blow on those political intriguers who after the failure of the London Foreign Ministers' conference were ready to consider that the great Powers have passed the stage of collaboration."

Koreans Are Opposed To Trusteeship Plan; Full Freedom Desired

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, Korea, December 27.—Reports from Moscow that trusteeship for Korea was considered at the Foreign Ministers' conference caused a flurry of excitement and emphatic statements today from Koreans opposing such a step. Spokesman Kim Koe of the provisional government said, "The purpose of World War II was to protect weaker nations from the laws of tyrants. America, England, Russia and China have promised Korea independence. The news of the trusteeship proposal may be a fake story but if such an illegal trusteeship becomes a reality it will be detrimental to the peace in the Far East."

TOJO MAKES A REQUEST

Wants His Former Secretaries as Witnesses at His Trial

The request of General Hideki Tojo, now incarcerated at the Sugamo Prison as a war criminal, desiring to have three colonels, his former secretaries, to stand as witnesses on his trial, was submitted by CLO to the Allied authorities but GHQ on December 24 issued a memorandum, stating that full consideration will be given to request for production of witnesses on behalf of Tojo when such request is made through his counsel, and added that it will be resubmitted at the proper time.

Three colonels, whom Tojo desired to bear him witness on his trial, were Colonel Sadao Akamatsu, now commander of the 57th Infantry Regiment in Central China, Colonel Susumu Nishiura, staff of the Expeditionary Force to China in Nanking, and Colonel Takushiro Hattori, commander of the 65th Infantry Regiment in Changsha, Central China.

U.S. May Recognize Rumania

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The United States will probably extend formal recognition to Rumania and Bulgaria once the Big Three Powers have concluded peace treaties with these former Axis satellites, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson stated at a press conference yesterday.

IL Duce's Nephew Convicted

Kyodo-AP

MILAN, December 23.—Vito Mussolini, nephew of the late Il Duce and editor of the newspaper Popolu D'Italia, was convicted today of helping maintain fascism and sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. He was acquitted on the charge of collaboration.

Singapore Workers Strike

Kyodo-AP

SINGAPORE, December 27.—A new walkout paralzed the public transportation system today. Twenty thousand transport, gas and electric workers, newsboys and laborers employed by the British armed forces at the naval base are now on strike.

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Public Spirit in the Food Crisis

Although it may be true that there is enough food in Japan to prevent the people from starving, it is undeniable that inequitable distribution of the available supply of food exists. The result is that certain classes are getting far more than their fair share while other classes are being reduced to extreme suffering.

This situation threatens to become more dangerously aggravated by the new crisis which has now developed in the rice delivery program. Farmers are failing to deliver up their rice crop to the government purchasing agencies, with the result that there is serious danger that the official rationing system will fall down. Even the present ration of 2.1 "go" of rice or its equivalent per capita per day, which amounts to only about 1,000 calories, may have to be drastically cut unless the farmers turn more of their produce into the official rationing channels.

But as it is, the farmers are holding out the bulk of their produce in order to divert it into the black market where they can make exorbitant profits. The extent of this mal-practice can be judged from the fact that the deliveries of the new crop of rice to the official agencies amounted to only 2,940,000 koku by December 2, in contrast to the 9,500,000 koku delivered by the same date last year. Although the goal for deliveries this season was set at 30,000,000 koku, it is now clear that it will be utterly impossible to attain this figure. In fact, it is being said that only half of this figure is the maximum which can be attained.

The farmers say that they will not turn over their crops to the rationing authorities because they no longer trust the Government since the defeat in the war. It may be true that the quotas for delivery assigned to the farmers were unreasonably excessive during the war, creating a natural resentment among the farmers, but the excuse which they are giving now must be regarded as being utterly unreasonable. To a great extent it must be nothing but a pretext, the real motive of the farmers being to divert their produce into black market channels for the sake of the excessive profits which they hope to gain thereby.

The food situation in the urban centers has been made even worse by the deterioration of the transport service resulting from the disastrous fall in the output of coal. Not only has the transport of foodstuffs been disrupted, but the coal crisis has brought all industry to a state of paralysis, which in combination with the food stringency has brought the nation to the verge of unprecedented distress.

On the termination of the war, it was generally expected that industrial reconversion would relatively quickly result in an increased production of civilian goods, but the expectation has been falsified save for a few commodities, as may be seen from the production statistics released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This failure in industrial production has a direct bearing on the food situation, for it means that Japan is not producing the export goods which are necessary to pay for even such imports of food as the Allied authorities have already sanctioned in principle.

Although there are many complex economic factors involved in the present situation, and although it is but natural and inevitable for everyone to seek the greatest profit, it must be recognized that one of the greatest factors responsible for the present state of things is the lack of public spirit. Although the old regime educated the people to sacrifice themselves in war for the supposed sake of the country, the training of the people for their responsibilities in time of peace has been deficient. Hence the tendency of the framers, for instance, to ignore the public good for the sake of their individual profit.

This lack of public spirit may also be ascribed in part to the absence of real religious influence in this country. Buddhism in practice is too often little more than the reading of sutras at funerals, while Shintoism has little connection with social morality. Christianity, for all its implications of the social life, is still limited in influence because of the relatively few adherents of this faith in this country. Under such circumstances, the Japanese are inevitably weak in their sense of public morality, deficient in their concept of responsibility for the welfare of others, interested in their private interests in disregard of the well-being of the whole.

Fundamental as the economic factors may be in accounting for the present food situation, it cannot be denied that it has been made worse by the lack of public spirit. As a necessary expediency, it may be desirable for the Government to exercise greater force and authority in disciplining those who act in opposition to the public weal. But in the last analysis, the problem is a moral one. The handling of the present crisis calls for a true spirit of patriotism which puts common weal before private profit. It may also be a matter of intelligence as well as of morality, for in the event of universal disaster, private interest cannot be secure, for ultimately the welfare of each individual is bound up with the fortunes of the whole.

INVENTORY OF INDUSTRY COMPILED BY GHQ

Data on Condition, Capacity of Various Facilities Is Investigated

II

The Precision Machinery Control Association estimated that the present production capacity is 50,400 machine tools a year, compared with known production of 53,844 in 1944, 60,134 in 1943, and 50,997 in 1942. However the army, navy and air forces, unknown to the association, was said to have received other machine tools. It was estimated that during the past few years, the industry's production did not exceed 65 or 70 per cent of capacity.

Existing machine tool inventories showed a total of 860,381 tools, a figure reached from preliminary estimates and subject to further revision. Actual physical inventories showed 43,806 in army arsenals, 20,874 in navy arsenals and 13,259 in navy air arsenals. A general preliminary survey showed 163,568 (estimated) in the aircraft industry. The Machinery Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry estimated 618,874 in civilian hands, not including damaged or worn out tools.

Conditions of various phases of the industry, with 1943 known production (not including an unestimated portion believed to have been absorbed by the army and navy) and production capacity (annual) now:

Lathes, 34 factories; 1943 production, 25,891; estimated capacity now, 6,176.

Grinding machines, 25 factories; 1943 production, 8,692; estimated capacity now, 2,422.

Milling machines, 24 factories; 1943 production, 9,065; estimated capacity now, 1,608.

Drilling machines, 8 factories; 1943 production, 1,341; estimated capacity now, 3,386.

Boring machines, 8 factories; 1943 production, 8,576; estimated capacity now, 388.

Railroad Rolling Stock

Thirteen primary producing companies (not including parts) have a current annual production capacity as follows: Six steam locomotive factories, 860; four electric locomotive factories, 200; nine passenger and electric car factories, 2,156, and nine freight car factories, 17,000.

Undamaged rolling stock currently on hand, including both government and private railways, includes 5,469 steam locomotives, compared with 4,029 in 1926 and 4,029 in 1931; 400 electric locomotives, compared with 77 in 1926 and 97 in 1931; 16,354 passenger and electric cars, compared with 10,525 n 1926 and 10,452 in 1931, and 119,767 freight cars, compared with 59,394 in 1926 and 68,053 in 1931.

Government railway track mileage in October, 1945, was 12,080, compared with 12,256 in 1943, 9,328 in 1932, and 7,990 in 1927. Total mileage as of October, 1945, for all lines including government and private railways and tram lines, was 17,234. Separate 1945 figures were not available but in 1943, tramway lines totaled 3,912 miles and other private railways 1,241 miles.

Ceramics

Building materials—mainly building and fire brick and roofing tile—constitute the greater part of this industry. Building brick production facilities currently include 361 plants and 376 kilns with production capacity annually of goods worth 450 million yen, compared with average annual consumption during 1926-1930 of 100 million yen in Japan. Fire brick facilities include 191 plants and 979 kilns with a present production capacity annually of goods worth 1,422,000 yen compared with average consumption of 100,000 yen in 1926-1930 annually. Roofing tile facilities include 6,750 plants and 10,500 kilns with present capacity for production valued at 150 million yen annually, compared with consumption of 80 million yen during 1926-1930.

Building brick prices have risen from 9 yen per ton in 1930 to 63 yen in 1941 and to 95 yen per ton in 1945; fire brick, from 20 yen per ton in 1930 to 80 yen 1941 and 175 yen in 1945, and roofing tile, from 16 yen per ton in 1930 to 80 yen in 1941 and 212 yen in 1945.

The increase in production during recent years has been absorbed by the increase in Western style homes and factories.

Other ceramic products include pottery, chinaware, glazed porcelain, furniture, toys, electric insulators and tile pipe. Production facilities include 609 plants for production of items for industrial use, with an estimated value of products of 34 million yen, compared with estimated consumption of 24 million yen during 1926-1930. For consumer articles, there are 2,268 factories capable of producing goods valued at 69 million yen annually, compared with consumption during 1926-1930 of 27,200,000 yen.

(To Be Concluded)

First Women's Party In Nippon Organized

Inauguration Set Next Year; Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira Named Vice-President

The New Japan Women's Political Party was organized recently as the first and only women's political organization to democratize Japanese women. The party is expected to hold its inauguration early next year. Its headquarters will be located at the Rainbow Grill in the Osaka Building.

Mrs. Toshiko Matsudaira, well-known Buddhist worker and sufferage advocate for years, was named as the vice-president while Mrs. Teruko Shimizu, artist, and Mrs. Tsuru Takeuchi were chosen as secretaries.

Mrs. Matsudaira declared that Japanese women should cooperate with women leaders of the world for the establishment of permanent peace, adding that happiness to the human world could be only brought by the serious collaboration of the women of the world.

It is understood the selection of the president will be made early next year.

Another Party Formed

Another new political party was brought into being Thursday with Kanichiro Kamei and Ichiro Yananouchi, both formerly leading members of the now defunct Social Mass Party, as its leaders.

The new party will be called the Independent Socialist Party and will work for the realization of the following points:

(1) Preservation of the Emperor system by effecting a closer tie between the people and the Throne; (2) Election of the Prime Minister and prefectural governors by the people; (3) Opposition to the nationalization of land transportation; (4) To increase production in every field through the utilization of science, and (5) To work for the establishment of a world federation.

Meddling in Polls Won't Be Tolerated, Shidehara Warns Prefectural Governors

A most emphatic pledge that the Government will refrain from any kind of interference with the forthcoming general elections was given by Prime Minister Shidehara in a message delivered to the prefectural governor's conference held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Thursday. In the absence of Shidehara, who was unable to attend due to a cold, the message was read to the meeting by Dr. Chuzo Iwata, Justice Minister.

Pointing out that the Government has undertaken a number of measures necessary for ensuring freedom of speech, thinking and association, the Prime Minister's message declared that the coming general elections, to be held under the newly-revised Election Law, are designed to enable the will of the people to be accurately represented in government.

The message laid special emphasis on the vital significance of the forthcoming general elections, declaring that they "constitute the parting of the way or a touch stone of success or failure of democratic government in this country."

The Prime Minister also pointed out that features of the new Election Law lie in the fact that only those resrictions considered necessary to ensure fairness in election campaigns are retained, with all other restrictions entirely abolished so that the forthcoming general elections may be held solely at the discretion and responsibility of the people.

All prefectural governors were, therefore, urged to refrain from any conduct that may possibly be construed as constituting government interference with the elections, including collection of election information.

"The Government is determined to take drastic action, irrespective of any considerations whatever, if any Government officials should be found to be planning to interfere with the elections," the Prime Minister's message warned.

The message also referred to the recently enacted Farm Land Reform and Labor Union Laws, instructing the authorities concerned to see to it that these laws be operated properly and fairly.

Conspicuous by absence in the message was any reference to any of the urgent problems concerning the people's life, such as the food, coal and housing shortages.

Tram Fares Likely To Be Boosted Again

Increased Expenditure, Including a Raise in Wages, Said Responsible

A further increase in street-car fares is being considered in view of the greater expenditure needed for building new cars and for repairing damaged ones, as well as wage increases for employes, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

By increasing the fare from 10 sen to 20 sen as from December 1, Tokyo Metropolis will be able to obtain ¥52,000,000 compared with last year's income which totaled ¥25,000,000. The income raised by car service is mainly used for repaying the Metropolis' debt of about ¥20,000,000, meeting the personnel expenses of some ¥30,000,000, building new cars and repairing damaged ones. However, in consideration of the demands made by the Tokyo Transportation Workers' Union for a bonus increase and a wage boost by 300 per cent, a further raise in street-car fares is being considered. Should the demands of employes be complied with as they are, the personnel expenses are expected to amount to ¥90,000,000.

As to street-car service, the maximum number of cars running in rush hours is reported to be 350 which is 40 per cent less than in January and February of this year when 800 cars were in service. The transportation of an average of 500,000 passengers daily by street-cars is barely possible these days. Out of the 800 damaged cars 600 can be repaired but because of shortage of materials, the repairs are not going on speedily or satisfactorily. Furthermore, due to the poor condition of street-car lines which were damaged during air raids, some 30 accidents occur daily.

To cope with the difficulty of transportation, the Metropolitan Office is considering to build some 70 to 80 new cars next year, abolish some 30 car stops in the capital and operate 500 cars in rush hours.

Meanwhile, bus services have been reduced by 25 to 30 per cent as compared with January or February of this year, with only 80 to 90 buses running in rush hours. Bus traffic has been reduced to one-third. The operation of more than 100 buses is being considered, but in view of the fast depleting fuel stock even the continuation of service seems difficult.

Many Favor Industry Managed by Civilian

Results Bared in Straw Vote Held by Public Opinion Research Institute

The straw vote taken by the Japan Public Opinion Research Institute showed that the people are in favor of placing the basic industries in the nation under civilian management.

Of the 241 replies to the Institute's inquiry as to the best form of management of the nation's postwar key industries 165 or 69 per cent said that there should be civilian management, while 72 or 29 per cent were in favor of state management and 4 or 2 per cent, were undecided.

The Institute got the idea of taking the vote following a radio discussion of the state or civilian management of basic industries held between Mitsu Kono and Mitsuzo Matsumura, both members of the House of Representatives.

The small number of replies, 241 in all, the Institute having sent numerous letters of inquiry, showed that the people as a whole are too much occupied with the question of how to subsist to take any close interest in the question of the way in which postwar basic industries should be managed

Company employes including directors dominated the persons who replied to the Institute. They were 26 per cent of the total. Next came persons engaged in commerce, industry, and agriculture, accounting for 16 per cent. Officials and persons engaged in professions represented 10 per cent. Technicians and students were 4 per cent. Persons without employment or whose occupation if they had any could not be determined accounted for 24 per cent.

Many of the company employes especially those with technical knowledge favored State management. There was one company director in the group favoring this form of industrial management. One reply insisted on state management of fertilizer.

Most replies favoring civilian management voiced non-confidence in Government officials, and charged that the development of industry would be retarded by management of Government officials with their impracticable ideas and low standards of efficiency.

There were as many as 16 company directors in the group favoring civilian management. This is no wonder, the Institutes commented. The remarkable thing, it said, is that there were three officials in this group. The Institute asked itself whether it was to take this as meaning that officials have lost hope in State enterprises.

The replies of those who favored civilian management suggest that the residents of rural districts are developing a tendency to question whether they are justified in continuing to put any trust in Government enterprises in view of the frequency with which irregularities are committed by officials of agricultural associations and village offices in connection with the operation of the arrangement under which farmers turn over their crops to the Government and with the working of the whole distribution system.

The Institute concluded its comment on the replies to its inquiry by saying that until the political situation has been clarified and stability brought to domestic politics the people as a whole will continue their present attitude of not concerning themselves with the question of the form of management of postwar basic industries in the nation.

Selling Treasury Bonds

The Finance Ministry's request concerning the issue of 3.5 per cent Special Treasury Bond and Special Discount Treasury Bond, proposing the issue and sale of ¥30,667,000 of National Bonds to the public through local post office has been approved by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in the name of Major General W. F. Marquat, Chief of the Economic and Scientific Section, on December 19.

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Help Wanted

TYPIST—English language. Apply in person with curriculum vitae, to Liquidation Office, (Seisan Jimushitsu), Bank of Japan (Head Office).

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

ONE furnished house or furnished rooms. Will pay good rent. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

ATTRACTIVE Japanese painting, "kakemono", painted by well known artists and also one red lacquer box, suitable for jewel box, for sale. Apply Box 91, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COLLECTION of antique porcelain of China, Siam and Indo-China are displayed for sale from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. every Sunday during December at the residence of O. Saito, 2431, Kugenuma, Fujisawa City.

CINE-KODAK Kodachrome, Four films. For immediate sale. Apply Box 90, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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PORTABLE typewriter, Swiss made, in excellent condition. Apply Box 109, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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SWISS and Japanese wrist watches, English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, camera, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 8x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

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MOTORCYCLE, single car, Harley-Davidson, Asahi or any other kind, will be accepted. Must be in perfect mechanical condition. Please state particulars and price. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radio-phonographs, accordions, pianos, organs, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, foreign furniture, etc. Office hours: 2 to 4 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jinbo-cho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS, singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor Tokyo.

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MR. Takahashi, former proof reader for Nippon Times, please get in touch with Ushijima hospital at Shiki in Saitama Prefecture.